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grieve bitterly for us,

At first, of course, you will

but you will not grieve alone.

Ethel Rosenberg june 19, 1953

from a letter to her sons on the day of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

GRAPHICS PACKET INSIDE

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#868 June 17, 1977

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June 17, 197[illegible]
#868

COLLECTIVE NOTES

This month's graphics packet includes a page of photographs of Palestinian people taken by an LNS photographer who has just returned from the Middle East.

Articles and accompanying photographs from the Middle East trip have been run in each packet since #865 on the following subjects: a feature story on how the Palestinians are rebuilding in the wake of the Lebanese war, an interview with a top military leader in the PLO, an analysis of the Israeli election, a description of the current military conflict in southern Lebanon and its implications, an interview with the vice president of the General Union of Palestinian Women, and an interview with a Lebanese Christian progressive.

The last two interviews are available from LNS on tape.

We will be continuing this series on the Middle East in upcoming packets. We welcome your comments on those we've run so far.

* * *

We will be publishing one more packet, #869, on June 24, before our two-week vacation. Your first packet after the vacation will be sent on July 15.

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE WILL SEND ANOTHER ONE SOON

[illegible] IN MINEWORKERS UNION PERSIST IN WAKE OF MILLER RE-ELECTION

New York (LNS) -- The Miller contest for the [illegible] of the 200,000-member United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) ended June 15 as [illegible] Miller defeated his two challengers, Lerry Patterson and his former running mate [illegible]. Unofficial returns show Miller with [illegible]; Patterson [illegible]; and Patrick, 26%.

[illegible] Miller's passages some [illegible] the UMWA might take a sharp turn to the left [illegible] Lerry Patterson, an old ally of vice president Mike Trbovich, an old ally of the Boyle machine, [illegible] divisions persist and [illegible] problems are [illegible].

"After [illegible] the divisions are still there," Harry Patrick said later in Logan County, West Virginia, told LNS in a phone interview. "And Miller wasn't going [illegible] easily consolidate the [illegible] progress if any further.

"[illegible] there's the [illegible] problems--the [illegible] of industry and the [illegible] the western fields, the growing [illegible] operations especially in the western [illegible]--all that's going to be the [illegible] "

[illegible] the UMWA now [illegible] begin in July. Miller [illegible] unprepared for these talks. The [illegible] research and legal departments--important in preparing for negotiations--are [illegible] due to internal union politics. In the months preceding the campaign, Miller fired many of his most able and progressive staff members; others resigned to work with Patrick.

Why Happened To Miners For Democracy

The divisions which have marked the election period are only the culmination of [illegible] that have been developing for some time in the union. Ever since the "Miners for Democracy" reform movement overthrew the corrupt leadership of Tony Boyle and brought Miller to power in 1972, Miller has faced mounting opposition from the old Boyle faction. Boyle's group retained control of the leadership of many of the 21 union districts as well as the International Executive Board (IEB), the governing body of the union.

At the same time, militant dissatisfaction with Miller has come from the rank and file. In the past two years there have been [illegible] wildcat strikes involving 100,000 miners. The strikes have focused on the deficiencies of the grievance procedure ([illegible] in this dangerous industry) and the necessity for miners to have the right to strike when their grievances are not resolved. The right to strike on the local level is a key demand in the coming contract.

Progressive trade unionists often criticize Miller and the reform movement for dissolving the Miners for Democracy [illegible] after winning the 1972 elections, and not putting any effort into organizing and reform on the district, as well as international level.

[illegible] Logan County, who explained that during the reform campaign he had directed his energies into the district elections, "I always thought that was important, because I thought if MFD was the right kind of organization it would have done more to consolidate itself from below. What they did, they won the international offices, and never went down to the districts and the locals, and therefore cut the whole thing off from everybody else. Alot of these districts are still controlled by old Boyle people."

These divisions among the union leadership, and between the leadership and the rank and file, surfaced clearly at the UMW convention last September when vice president Mike Trbovich, allied with Patterson and the Boyle forces, launched a redbaiting attack on Miller and more progressive elements. The attack backfired--Trbovich was booed out of the hall--and the convention itself came out with demands for the right to strike and for expansion of the union's organizing and safety activities as well as COMPAC--the union's political branch.

Several months later, however, the Executive Board violated these decisions by cutting back the union's organizing and safety programs and dissolving COMPAC. Miller proved unable to stand up to the Board and at the same time refused to support the growing rank and file wildcat strikes. His shift to the right was further evidenced, critics charged, by his selection of a former Boyle man, Sam Church, as one of his running mates.

The Candidates

Challenging Miller was Lerry Patterson, a former steelminer and Boyle supporter, who had opposed Miller in the Miners For Democracy reforms. And Harry Patrick--Miller's former running mate--entered the race late on a platform charging that Miller was incapable of carrying through the reforms promised by the MFD.

Patrick's support came mainly from the younger, more radical miners, while Patterson's constituency was among old Boyle supporters and pensioners who were angered by the unequal pension system instituted in the 1974 contract. Under the contract, all miners who retired before 1974 received only $250 a month in pensions, no matter how many years they worked, while those who retired after 1974 received $400 a month.

Patterson promised to equalize pensions, a promise which many of his critics say would have been impossible to keep. Miners were also critical of Patterson when it was revealed that he had accepted campaign support from the reactionary leadership of the Steelworkers Union and that he was open to a union merger. Since steel companies are highly dependent on coal, most miners feel that a merger between the two unions would undercut the UMW's independence and restrict their ability to strike.

Campaign Not One Of Issues

While the three candidates did reflect somewhat different positions and drew support from somewhat different constituencies, there [illegible] of clear-cut issues.

"It wasn't an issue oriented campaign like the last one--1972," said one young miner from Miller's home local in Cabin Creek, West Virginia. "This time there was no dictator to overthrow, there was no assassination, the whole climate was different."

[illegible] campaign was based on [illegible] the [illegible] Miller's a weak leader, [illegible] Miller's was 'Give me 5 more [illegible] promised to do.'

"[illegible] people didn't vote [illegible] issues, but in a combination--where [illegible] And alot of people [illegible] Miller [illegible] he did [illegible] from the MFD [illegible] that with going into a contract, [illegible] would hurt the abili- [illegible]"

"[illegible] platforms go," he [illegible] "they're fairly similar, all three of [illegible] history is one of [illegible] movement within the union, [illegible] a platform of union [illegible] and at least a limited right to strike."

"[illegible] promised the right to strike," he [illegible] "[illegible] promised to step up organ- [illegible] something about [illegible] really came down to [illegible]"

[illegible] Ahead

[illegible] Miller will deliver [illegible] The union's position in [illegible] considerably weaker than [illegible] stockpiles [illegible] demand for coal; both [illegible] good bargaining po- [illegible]

[illegible] has somewhat [illegible] "[illegible] getting caught with [illegible]," said [illegible]

[illegible] the crucial test facing [illegible] that of organizing wes- [illegible] companies have [illegible] western coal- [illegible] where right to [illegible] make union- [illegible]

"[illegible] these [illegible] that [illegible] here in the [illegible] developing in the west [illegible], and they'll [illegible] strike," said one [illegible] "[illegible] organize western fields, [illegible] happen is we'll lose our bar- [illegible]"

[illegible] Miller's [illegible] term, there is little [illegible] that period the per- [illegible] members fell from [illegible] and in the next ten years the western [illegible] double coal produc- [illegible]

"[illegible] unionizing western coal [illegible] from below," stressed [illegible] "[illegible] going to come from [illegible] independent [illegible] has got to be or- [illegible] --an MFD, if you want to [illegible]"

-30-

THAI INTERIOR MINISTER IN ISRAEL TO SEEK POLICE AID

by Ted Chandler

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Samak Sunthornvej, Minister of the Interior in the military-dominated government that seized power in Thailand last October, visited Israel at the invitation of the Zionist regime in early June to work out arrangements for "security assistance."

Included in the deal will be provisions for aid to the U.S.-sponsored Thai Border Patrol Police, directed by the Interior Ministry. The Border Patrol Police carried out the October 6 attack on Thammasat University in which at least three hundred students were killed. The techniques and devices Israel has found useful in occupying Palestine are to be made available for use against the current widespread resistance to the Thai regime.

The visit represents a further development of Israel's growing role as a stand-in for the U.S. in supplying military and police aid to governments where such relationships would prove embarassing to Washington. Israel has already provided Uzzi machine-guns and gunboats to the apartheid regime in South Africa and has sold military helmets to the Chilean junta. Recently there have been signs of a similar Israeli role in Taiwan.

Foreign arms sales are necessary to the functioning of the hard-pressed Israeli economy, beset by 38% annual inflation and at least $9 billion in external debt (probably the highest in the world).

For Samak himself -- known as "Big Mouth" among Thais -- the visit is also appropriate, since he began his career as a public relations spokesperson for the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok. During his June 3 visit Samak described himself as an "old friend" of the Zionist government.

Samak visited Washington during the week of June 12, in an attempt, informed sources believe, to strengthen his position at home. Rumors of an impending second coup, in which Samak would be swept aside, if not physically eliminated, continue to circulate in Bangkok.

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(Ted Chandler is a journalist and researcher on Asian affairs.)

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MEMOS SHOW THAT ARMY LIED ABOUT DISCHARGE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Several army memos obtained by the American Civil Liberties Union show that an army general sought reasons to discharge a paratrooper involved in union organizing.

Thomas L. Doran, a paratrooper at Fort Bragg, N. Carolina, was abruptly discharged from the army December 13, 1976, allegedly for technical reasons unrelated to his union organizing. However, a memo written by Lt. Gen. Henry F. Emerson, commander of the 18th Airborne Corps, with which Doran was attacked, states that "We are looking into Doran's background and enlistment papers to determine if any irregularities exist. If this is the case, appropriate action will be taken to eliminate him from the service." This document was dated September 30, 1976 and obtained by the ACLU under the Freedom of Information A[illegible]

[illegible] (paragraphs)

[illegible] INTERVIEW WITH LEBANESE CHRISTIAN PROGRESSIVE

[illegible] interview with Michel Ghorayeb [illegible] Beirut, Lebanon, by a group of [illegible], including two Liberation News Service [illegible] May, 1977

[illegible], 46, recently joined the Lebanese Front [illegible] Patriots. The Front of Christian Patri- [illegible] the Front of Nationalist and Progres-- [illegible], which includes nationalist, socialist, [illegible] other progressive organizations

[illegible] progressive Lebanese areas include [illegible] of both Moslems and Christians, the [illegible] Christians who constitute the right- [illegible] have done their best to keep their [illegible] exclusively Christian

[illegible] Ghorayeb refutes the common assertion [illegible] in Lebanon is one between Moslems and [illegible] He explains that the right-wing has used [illegible] in order to obscure the real con- [illegible] are between right and left, rich and [illegible] also stresses that despite the cur- [illegible] the Lebanese war that lasted from April, [illegible] 76, the issues of the war are still [illegible]

[illegible] the first of May this year, at a Beirut [illegible] Kamal Jumblatt, the slain leader of the [illegible] and Progressive Forces, the [illegible] of the Front, Moshen Ibrahim, de- [illegible] strategy of the Lebanese progressive move- [illegible] current period. [illegible] the adoption of an "[illegible] front" including all forces [illegible] the right-wing plan of partitioning off [illegible] the country for themselves; 2 a national [illegible] under the aegis of Lebanon's President [illegible]; and 3 democratic reform

WHAT WERE YOUR EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR AND HOW DID YOU VIEW THE RIGHT-WING PARTIES DURING THAT TIME

Myself, I have a big story. I am from Damour. [Damour was under right-wing control at the beginning of the war.] When Damour fell [to the progressive forces] I went by sea to Junieh [the stronghold city of the right-wing]. I stayed there a few months expecting the war to finish soon.

Then I found that the problems were growing more and more serious, especially the separation problem [the right-wing's demand for a separate, "partitioned" state]. I had some friends of [Camille] Chamoun [a right-wing leader] who came to tell me that after Tal al Za'atar [the Palestinian refugee camp under right-wing siege for 53 days in the summer of 1976] they were going to attack Naba'a. Naba'a is a big Shiite Moslem community on the edge of Beirut with 200,000 people. At this point I was sure that the separation was going to be executed.

So before they started attacking Naba'a, I fled with my family, because I found remaining there, just sitting in their region, would be a kind of conscious crime.

That's why I came to this region [western Beirut, which is under the control of the progressives] where it is multi-religious. In this part of Beirut you have 40% Christians. But why can't you find any Moslems in the right-wing region?

DID YOU MAKE ANY KIND OF OPEN CRITICISM OF THE PARTITION MOVEMENT WHEN YOU LIVED IN EAST BEIRUT?

We had daily [conversations among friends] where we used to talk in a low voice-- you can't raise your voice there. And now that I have come here and made a big information campaign, on the radio, on television, [my friends] congratulate me on my courage. They say, "We all think like you, but we can't leave our houses, they will loot our property."

YOU FELT UNDER THREAT OF YOUR LIFE OR PROPERTY IF YOU WERE TO EXPRESS ANY KIND OF DISSENT?

One who is convinced of his opinion should have the courage to act on it, irrespective of material interests.

When I left east Beirut the rightists took over three of our [family's] houses. The Kataeb [the right-wing party led by Pierre Gemayel] is still occupying three of my brothers' houses although they are not connected to me politically. And they are inflicting on one of my brothers, who is a big businessman, a monthly indemnity. He must pay them a very high sum of money.

IS THAT VERY WIDESPREAD?

I think so, naturally.

But we [the progressives] don't treat them here [in western Beirut] as they [the right] do in eastern Beirut. It would be very easy for us to attack Christian homes here, and people here who favor the Kataeb. We know who they are. But we don't treat them as they treat us in their regions. If we did, it would encourage the rightists' separatist projects. The Christians here would become afraid and flee this region to go to theirs. And this is what they want. But this is not what we want.

HOW DID THE RIGHT-WING PARTIES EMERGE SO STRONGLY IN THE LAST COUPLE OF YEARS AND BUILD THEIR MOVEMENT AROUND PARTITION? WHAT'S BEHIND IT?

I'll give you an example from my practical experience. In my town of Damour, with 30,000 citizens, there were only 10 members in the Kataeb. I swear on that. And Chamoun's party had only one member in all Damour.

Then, [in the past several years] they solicited the confessional [religious] instincts of people. They knew the war was between left and right. But in order to escape the leftist demands, they turned it into a religious war. There is no basis for this. There is no animosity, no natural adversity between the Christians and Moslems in Lebanon. Our towns, our villages, are mixed.

So they [the rightists] used to catch Moslems on the road and kill them -- Palestinians mainly. The natural reaction was that someone from Damour [a Christian] would be caught and killed. And so on, one by one. The people of Damour didn't know how all this was begun.

The war was begun in April 1975 when 30 Palestinians were killed. The Palestinians were brought into this battle. It is not their battle, but they have been attacked, they have been killed at the hands of the Kataeb and the Chamounists. They have to react, naturally.

So let us always look at the starting point. How did it start? Who solicited the religious symbols? Why do the rightists use crosses in their fights?

[illegible] they are weak. They know the war is [illegible] and right.

WHAT INTERESTS DO THE RIGHTISTS HAVE IN TURNING IT INTO A RELIGIOUS WAR

In order to preserve their own material interests, and their deputies', families', and their [illegible], who are the big capitalists [illegible] is a big trafficker of narcotics.

The [Permanent Order of] Maronite Monks [part of the right-wing front] is the biggest feudalist power in the Middle East. They own more than a quarter of the lands in Lebanon. And they have an interest in preserving these privileges, and to [illegible] the state.

All the Lebanese problems started between left and right, just as everywhere in the world. Just read the program of the national movement here, you'll see that it contains principles which are humanitarian, which will benefit all poor people, whether Christians or Moslems. This fight is a fight against the capitalists. We just want the medium and poor classes to come to the front and handle politics, to guide the country. It's time for it. Everywhere in the world there is a struggle between left and right. It is the same problem in Lebanon.

But here, unfortunately, Lebanon is 50-50 between Christians and Moslems and this is what gives to the problem a confessional appearance. If we were all Moslem or all Christian we wouldn't have had this face on it.

WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE LEFT AND RIGHT IN LEBANON, WHICH ARE BEING HIDDEN BY THE RELIGIOUS COVER

The leftist demands in Lebanon are very [illegible] freedom of press, an unconfessional regime [where there is a separation of church and state]. Our demands have been taken up by the American people since 1776 -- 200 years.

By law, the president of the republic must be a Maronite Christian. The prime minister is a Moslem, but he is appointed by the president [since 1943, all government, legislative and civil service posts are apportioned according to the religious sects' populations, with the Maronite Christians in power.]

That's why the Moslems are reasonably complaining. "Let us be at least equal." The Moslems are more numerous now. But the government won't take a census in Lebanon because they know the Moslems are bigger. They had their last census in 1932.

If you want a confessional regime, take a census and see who is more numerous. But they [the right-wing] don't want to, because they want to stick to their privileges. They don't want to resign some of their privileges.

That's why I see their defeat. They will be defeated because history, science tells us so. Feudalism is collapsing everywhere in the world.

YOU HAVE WRITTEN A BOOK ON THE RECENT HISTORY OF THE RIGHT-WING PARTIES. CAN YOU TELL US SOME OF THE POINT YOUR BOOK MAKES ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF THESE PARTIES?

These parties have never had more than 50% of the Christian public opinion supporting them. [And it is only this much] because of [the people's] lack of knowledge -- the fact that they have been told that Christians are being combatted.

One hundred percent of the members of these parties are Maronite Christians. And confessional parties [based purely on religion] are against the law in Lebanon. It is also against Lebanese law to be against the unity of Lebanon, yet these parties have taken this attitude [in their demand for partition]. Thirdly, they have collaborated with Israel which is against the law.

Speaking legally, then, these parties should be abolished for those three reasons, and weapons withdrawn from them.

The eastern part of Beirut is now militarily occupied by the Kataeb. There is now only a token presence in east Beirut by the Arab Deterrent Forces [the 30,000 troops, mostly Syrian, stationed throughout Lebanon to maintain the ceasefire imposed on Lebanon by a meeting of Arab governments in November 1976]

I can't go into that region. I can't go to see my brothers there. That's why I tell you that the fight is not over. The question is not solved.

In 1962 I founded the Lay Democratic Party. We knew that Lebanon had to be layicized, secularized. We forsaw that in 1963. This was a secular, democratic movement. But until now, in 1977, the problem is still here and has become more acute.

The struggle takes different forms, sometimes political, sometimes military. But it's not over yet at all.

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CONGRESS RAISES ITS SALARY

NEW YORK (LNS) -- One of the slowest legislative bodies in the western world to enact social service programs for poor and working people, the U.S. Congress, is second to none when it comes to filling its own pockets. Congress has recently raised the salaries of its members to $57,000 a year.

The average member of Congress already made 40 to 60 percent more than any other western country's parliament members before the recent pay hike, and double the salaries earned in many foreign capitals with higher costs of living indexes than in Washington.

Copenhagen, with a higher cost of living index than Washington, pays its parliamentary workers the equivalent of $25,000; Paris -- $23,400; the Hague -- $28,450; Bonn -- $18,300; Stockholm -- $20,400; and Tokyo -- $17,100.

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TAX-EVADING BIG BUSINESSES ARE TARGETED BY BOSTON COALITION AS CITY CUTS BACK SERVICES

BOSTON (LNS)--Boston's Mayor Kevin White has proposed large-scale cuts in health care and community services, claiming that there's just not enough money in the city treasury to pay for them. Aside from the question of the Mayor's choice of what to cut from the budget, a neighborhood coalition called Boston Fair Share did a little digging and discovered several large Boston businesses who owed the city sizeable chunks of money in back property taxes. On June 8, they went collecting.

Sixty people held a noon time rally at City Hall and then, with television cameras close behind them, marched to the offices of Robert Haufler, an attorney who lives outside Boston and who owes $141,160 on his city property. Haufler tried to keep the group out, but two Fair Share members blocked the door and told him they wouldn't leave until he had promised to pay. Later, a coalition spokesperson called the attorney "at best uncooperative," and added, "we'll be back to harass him."

The group then marched to the office of E.M. Loew, owner of a chain of Boston theaters who owes over $313,000 in back taxes. A third stop had been scheduled for Temple West Trust, but the day before the company agreed to pay its $397,000 tax bill before the end of the month. In all, Fair Share singled out 14 companies as large delinquent tax evaders. Among them were a number of airlines, all but two of which have since agreed to pay. Fair Share identified the two as Eastern Airlines and Allegheny and said that they would be back in 10 days if the two did not pay up.

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(For background information see packets 860 and 864.)

DWIGHT ARMSTRONG SENTENCED IN MADISON

NEW YORK (LNS)--Dwight Armstrong received a seven-year sentence in a Madison, Wisconsin, Federal court June 10 on charges of conspiring to bomb and destroy Federal property, and covering up another felony. The sentence will be concurrent with a seven-year state sentence handed down June 7, and will be served at the Federal Penitentiary in Oxford, Wisconsin.

The charges stem from Armstrong's involvement in the August, 1970, bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC) and the unsuccessful aerial bombing of the Baraboo Ordinance Works, a military installation just outside Madison, on New Year's Day, 1970.

The 1970 bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center was the culmination of almost two years of anti-war activities on the University of Wisconsin campus. Army Math was a major target because of the Vietnam War-related research done there.

According to Michael Arndt, a writer for the University of Wisconsin *Daily Cardinal*, Dwight Armstrong's trial differed from those of his brother Karl and of David Fine in that Karl's and David's trials were both accompanied by political protests in their behalf. Interest in the issue appears to have subsided and this trial, by contrast, witnessed "no demonstrations whatsoever."

The fourth man sought in connection with the AMRC bombing, Leo Burt, remains underground.

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MALE GUARDS BANNED IN SECTIONS OF N.Y. WOMEN'S PRISON

NEW YORK(LNS)--Federal Judge Richard Owen ruled June 9 that state officials may not place male guards in the residence areas of New York State's only women's prison, the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility.

According to Steve Lattimer of South Bronx Legal Services, it had been a routine occurence for male guards to stand around and watch the women prisoners when they were showering or relaxing in their cells. The guards would persistently ignore requests that they leave. One woman reports having been raped by a guard.

Judge Owen's decision was based on the prisoners' right to privacy. After months of delay, the case was decided in one day due to the outrageous nature of the violations. Attorneys for the state have indicated that they will appeal the ruling and will seek a stay on the court's order.

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$25 MILLION SUIT FILED AGAINST ELI LILY CO. FOR DES-CAUSED PRECANCEROUS TUMORS

BOSTON (LNS)--The list of multimillion dollar lawsuits against the drug manufacturers of DES is growing. In early June, William and Vivian Scanlon of Needham, Massachusetts, and their 19-year old daughter Kathryn filed a $25 million suit against Eli Lily & Co. and E.R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. Kathryn Scanlon was exposed to the hormone DES (diethystilbesterol) before birth, when her mother took the drug to prevent a miscarriage, a common use of the hormone between 1941 and 1971. Now she has precancerous tumors in the vaginal tract.

The Scanlon suit follows a multimillion dollar class action brought by three Boston women in 1976 against 11 drug companies. They also charged that they were victims of the prenatal use of the drug, and more suits have been filed elsewhere. Researchers say that at least half a million women, possibly as many as 2 million, were exposed during pregnancy to DES in the 30 years it was used to forestall miscarriage.

Although only a small number of the daughters of these women have developed cancer so far, a large percentage have experienced other genital tissue changes linked to DES. These changes are suspected of being precancerous.

The hormone was sold by more than 260 manufacturers and distributors. -30-

[illegible]SALYNN CARTER'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR: [illegible] FEMALE FACE BUT NO TURNAROUND IN U S POLICY

[illegible] YORK (LNS)--R[illegible]lynn Carter's recent two-[illegible] to Latin Ameri[illegible] a personal envoy of [illegible] brought a rare female face to U S di-[illegible] added, at times, a feminist sting to [illegible] diplomatic pronouncements; but [illegible] few substantial departures from past [illegible] with Latin Ameri[illegible]

[illegible] First Lady's plane took her to Brazil, Co-[illegible], Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru and Vene-zuela [illegible] tour did not go to Chile, Argentina [illegible] putations for repression of politi-[illegible] human rights [illegible]ould well have proven [illegible] embarrassment to the "human rights" [illegible] the trip

[illegible] was perhaps the most significant stop [illegible] friendly with Cuba, some believe [illegible] could be related to improved U S [illegible] with Castro and a show of U S friendship [illegible] shunned regimes

[illegible], on the other hand, is simply too big [illegible] important to U S interests to have been ig-[illegible] U S aid figures to that military di-[illegible] testify (During 1976 Brazil received [illegible] from U.S bilateral and U S -[illegible] multilateral outlets--the highest figure [illegible] Latin Ameri[illegible] country)

[illegible] of the [illegible] included a meeting with [illegible] who found themselves among [illegible] the Brazilian President Er-[illegible] regime and "treated like animals" in [illegible]

[illegible] Carter later reported on her human rights [illegible] with [illegible]. "I went through my whole [illegible] with him, and we had some points of dis-agreement. But I really believe he listened to me [illegible] consideration what I said."

This gesture emphasized the President's identification with the issue of human rights, as did the exchange between the U S and Brazil earlier this spring. At that time Brazil, along with Argentina, El Salvador and Guatemala, loudly rejected U S mili-tary aid following release of an Administration re-port critical of their human rights records

But looking beyond the Administration's human rights pronouncements, Latin America is the largest and most secure continent outside of Europe for over-seas investment. If aid through the front door to support sagging but pro-U S regimes is too embarass-ing, big bucks are easily passed through the back door

U S aid and official credits, as documented recently by the Center for International Policy in Washington D.C , are now channeled to the Third World through 10 major agencies and programs. Only about half are subject to any human rights stipulations. Today's big spenders -the Export-Import Bank, World Bank Bank and the International Monetary Fund aren't co-vered by human rights stipulations in Latin America

The Administration has been working--successfully [illegible]--against a proposed Congressional amendment [illegible] human rights. It would require U S rep-[illegible] to the World Bank and other international lending institutions to oppose loans to countries deemed guilty of "gross" human rights violations

The Abourezk-Hatfield Amendment was defeated by the Senate June 14 in favor of "more flexible" and flabby language supported by Carter. The legis-lation, as proposed by Carter and left by the Senate, drops the "no" vote requirement in the World Bank and Asian Bank. In its place is what has been called a "vague and tortuous" formula giving the State Department the discretion to continue U S support for such loans. The House and Senate now have to confer on the amendment before it reaches the White House

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TRILATERALISM AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

NEW YORK (LNS)--The great-great-great granddaugh-ter of the King that Americans took up arms to over-throw in 1776--on the cover of *Newsweek*: A full week of NBC Nightly News devoted to Queen Elizabeth II's Silve Jubilee? Is there more to all this than just an outburst of sentimentalism by media magnates?

A poster prominently displayed in Citibank's New York offices gives the game away. U S banks don't normally mark the 25th anniversaries of the coronations of foreign monarchs, but, shell-shocked by the victorious liberation movements in Third World countries and besieged by economic failures at home, the people who run corporate America are re-trenching and reorganizing.

The Trilateral Commission--to which Jimmy Car-ter, Fritz Mondale, Secretary of State Vance, Trea-sury Secretary Blumenthal, National Security Advisor Brzezinski and a host of other Carter Administration appointees belong to--is attempting to solve the problems of western capitalism by consolidating the core societies of western Europe, Japan, Canada and Australia, and drawing them closer to the U S

One aspect of this enormous task involve influ-encing public opinion in the U S --even if it means pushing obsolete political and cultural forms, like monarchy and royalism, that not only are irrelevant to the problems of the American people today, but were in fact abolished by their ancestors 200 years ago

Before the U.S replaced it, British imperialism under the monarchy was the world's most powerful state. It carried conquest and exploitation to every continent. It is a misrepresentation of history to romanticize this period

Monarchy isn't so wonderful for the British people today either. The Queen is the symbol of a system in which all Britons are "subjects"--not citi-zens or comrades. And the monarchy was deeply re-sponsible for ending the independence of the Scots and destroying the independence of the Welsh and Irish peoples--and for the continuing struggle in the "Kingdom of Northern Ireland" today

Superficially, the pomp and circumstance, the trumpets and ermine may appear impressive. But its not so difficult to appear gracious and majestic when you enjoy--tax free--one of the world's largest private fortunes and you get a yacht, dozens of cas-tles and palaces, and all your "household needs" pro-vided free through the labor of the rest of the pop-ulation

- 30 -

[illegible] graphics)

[illegible] MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ROSENBERG EXECUTIONS; CAMPAIGN TO REOPEN CASE CONTINUES

by Elizabeth Ryan

[illegible] must come to believe [illegible] Be comforted that [illegible] the end of [illegible] slowly approaching, [illegible] this with [illegible] that defeats [illegible]

[illegible] must teach you, too, that good [illegible] flourish in the midst of evil; [illegible] and all things that go to make up a [illegible] and worthwhile life, must some[illegible] purchased very dearly. Be comforted, [illegible] were serene and understood with the [illegible] of understanding, that civilization [illegible] progressed to the point where life [illegible] for the sake of life: [illegible] were comforted in the sure knowledge [illegible] would carry on after us

-- Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in a letter to their sons on the day of their execution June 19, 1953

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In 1953, in an atmosphere of Cold War hysteria, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed for allegedly stealing atomic secrets. June 19 marks the anniversary of their deaths. From the very start of the case, its credibility has been doubted; in the 24 years since the Rosenbergs' execution, public skepticism has gained increasing momentum.

For years attempts to gain access to government files on the case were met by footdragging, procrastination, and outright non-cooperation by government agencies. Robert and Michael Meeropol, sons of the Rosenbergs, have led the fight to reopen the Rosenberg case and that of their co-defendant, Morton Sobell.

The newly amended Freedom of Information Act, which allows access to government agency files, has been instrumental in the suit. Last summer, in response to a lawsuit pressed by Michael and Robert Meeropol, 32 FBI files were released to the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case. These 30-odd files represent only a small fraction of the nearly one-half million pages the FBI has accumulated on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The material already reveals a shocking history of judicial and extra-judicial impropriety on the part of the court, the press, and the FBI.

The documents bear special witness to the gross misconduct of Judge Kaufman, who presided over the trial in 1951. The documents indicate that the judge maintained secret communication with the prosecuting attorneys and the FBI throughout the trial. They reveal that *prior* to the jury's verdict, Kaufman indicated that he would impose a death sentence on the Rosenbergs.

Such conduct constitutes a serious violation of the Canon of Judicial Ethics, and is grounds for impeachment. However, Judge Kaufman has repeatedly refused to respond to the information in the recently released FBI files.

More than 100 law professors have signed a letter calling on the appropriate Congressional committees to investigate every aspect of Kaufman's behavior mentioned in the files released so far.

In addition, the board of the National Lawyers Guild and the California Democratic Council have recommended that the federal judge be impeached: a lengthy process involving Congress, identical to the impeachment of the President. Judge Kaufman is currently serving as Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the second circuit, with jurisdiction over all federal courts in New York, Connecticut and Vermont.

The FBI documents also reveal evidence of collaboration between the FBI and the *New York Times* at the time of the trial. The files include FBI memos detailing conversations between a certain *Times* reporter (whose name is deleted) and the Bureau. The reporter indicated a willingness to slant stories about the Rosenbergs' final days in order to "be of assistance through the *New York Times*."

At the time, new information was coming to light concerning the misconduct of Judge Kaufman and the government's determination to get a conviction at any cost. A decision by the *Times* to influence public opinion by neglecting to report evidence of misconduct could have had serious implications for the defense. Since the reporter's contact on this and several occasions was a flagrant violation of *Times* policies it seems doubtful that his communication with the FBI was not cleared first with his superiors. The memos indicate collaboration between the government, the court and the *New York Times* to subvert the judicial process.

A case seeking the release of the rest of the FBI documents is currently pending. Attorneys working on the case plan to file a motion which would compel the FBI to gather and produce the files in all the offices of the FBI. Legal workers consider the case to be *the* test case of the Freedom of Information Act; many call it the "Watergate" of the judicial system.

* * *

Local support committees all over the country are currently working to build the public support which is crucial to success in getting the files released. For more information, or to make contributions, contact the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, Room 1120, 853 Broadway, New York, New York 10003.

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(Elizabeth Ryan is a member of The Rest of The News, a radio news service in Ithaca, New York.)

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"Because of the seriousness of this case and the lack of procedence (sic) I refrained from asking the government for a recommendation. The responsibility is so great, that I believe the government alone should assume this responsibility."

--Judge Kaufman, at sentencing of the Rosenbergs, March, 1951. FBI memos reveal that the judge decided to impose the death sentence before the jury gave its decision

(See graphics)

KENT STATE STUDENTS PROTEST PLANNED GYMNASIUM

NEW YORK (LNS)--Over 600 people attended a rally June 4 on the campus of Ohio's Kent State University to oppose the construction of a gymnasium annex. The gym would occupy the site where four students were killed by National Guardsmen during a May 4, 1970, demonstration against the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. Sponsored by the May 4th Coalition, the demonstration featured William Kunstler, Dick Gregory, and several other speakers.

The protesters, including A.L. Sheuer, the father of one of the slain students, gathered to show their support for four demands presented to the Kent State Trustees. According to John Rowe, a spokesperson for the Coalition, these were: to change the site of the gym; to rename four campus buildings after the students killed in 1970; to cancel classes on the May 4 anniversary of the killings; and to secure university acknowledgement of the injustice of the killings. A May 4 sit-in in the administration building, and the establishment of "Tent City" on the proposed site May 12, were also directed toward these ends. By the June 4 rally, 64 tents were erected on "Freedom Hill."

The extended protest appears to have helped change community and Trustee attitudes toward the project. Sixty-seven per cent of the area's residents are now opposed to building the gym at the proposed location, according to a poll conducted by the Kent *Record-Courier*, a local newspaper. Moreover, at least one Trustee, David Dicks (who publishes the *Record-Courier*), reversed his position on the issue and voted against the site at a recent Trustee meeting. The student community is also firmly against the site, with a survey by the Inter-Hall Council showing 79% opposed.

One person who has not changed his mind, though, is Trustee Robert Blakemore, one of the staunchest defenders of the construction project. Blakemore is also legal counsel for Robert White, President of Kent State at the time of the killings and a defendant in the $40 million lawsuit brought by the student survivors of the massacre and the families of those killed.

According to Peter Davies, author of *The Truth about Kent State* and a speaker at the June 4 rally, the choice of the particular site seems quite intentional. Davies points out that all previous juries had visited the scene of the shooting, and that erection of a gym would definitely make it harder for the plaintiffs to illustrate their contentions.

Furthermore, of 52 sites considered and three selected as appropriate, the location chosen was deemed least suitable by the engineers and architects in charge of the project.

The May 4th Coalition hopes to negotiate with the Kent State administration and Trustees for relocation of the proposed gym, to protect the integrity of the site both as an historical landmark and as evidence in the lawsuit still pending. However, the Trustees passed a resolution, submitted by Blakemore, that no negotiations would take place until protesters leave "Freedom Hill." As of June 14, about 50 people were still encamped, and Davies says they will remain there at least until June 21 (the date of trial arguments in the civil suit), unless the University takes action to remove them. "I'm ready to sit down with these people in front of the bulldozers," said Sheuer, whose son was killed by a bullet on "Freedom Hill" seven years ago. "We are not going to let what happened at Kent State be forgotten." -30-

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(See packet 858 for background on this case.)

TWO FILIPINO NURSES WIN PARTIAL VICTORY IN CONTINUING DETROIT MURDER TRIAL

NEW YORK (LNS)--After nine weeks of testimony by 78 government witnesses, two Filipino nurses currently on trial in Detroit have won a partial victory in their case.

Citing insufficient evidence, Federal Judge Philip Pratt dropped murder charges and four of seven poisoning charges against Leonora Perez. She and Filipina Narciso still face a charge of conspiracy and Narciso faces one murder charge and five poisoning charges.

Originally, both women were charged with two counts of murder, seven counts of poisoning and one charge of conspiracy, stemming from a series of 6-13 deaths and 50 nonfatal heart failures at Detroit's Veterans Hospital in the summer of 1975.

In the face of the government's inability to tie the nurses to the deaths and mounting nationwide support for the two, the charges have been gradually whittled away. This most recent dismissal of charges came in response to a defense motion filed immediately after the government rested its nine-week case on June 1. The jury will make its decision on the remaining charges after the defense presents its case.

There is "little doubt that nearly all the patients mentioned in the charges were poisoned," *Michigan Free Press* trial correspondent Nario Brennan noted as the prosecution rested its case.

"The task of proving the nurses as the poisoners has been another matter altogether," he concluded. "The prosecutors here have established no motive, and no smoking syringes were offered."

What has been offered by the prosecution is a scenario which blames two third world women for a murder case the government wanted to solve very quickly. As this became evident, defense committees formed in Detroit, Chicago, Houston, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles to support the nurses, demand a "Stop to FBI Frame-Ups" and to point out the "anti-alien" nature of the government's case.

* * * *

Funds for the defense can be sent to Narciso Perez Legal Defense Committee, 921 Church St. #4, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

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[illegible] Ethiopia - Eritrea: For background information [illegible] 86.

[illegible] SCENE OF GOVERNMENT REPRESSION AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION

by Georgia [illegible] Hildebrand

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNS) -- With 28 million people [illegible] and [illegible] that could produce enough [illegible] entire African continent, and a strategic [illegible] on the Red Sea, Ethiopia [illegible] a target of increasing foreign intervention and the scene of bloody military repression.

The regime, led by Col. Mariam Mengistu, is currently launching a full-scale effort to crush domestic resistance--the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party--as well as the Eritrean independence movement. In recent months, press reports indicate the government has brutally killed thousands of its opponents.

To publicize the present situation, Ethiopian students and their supporters staged a five-mile march through Washington, D.C. June 6, protesting British aid and U.S. support of the Ethiopian military.

After decades of primary influence, the U.S. is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain its foothold in the strategically vital area, and Ethiopia's military regime is increasingly seeking assistance from the Soviet Union.

Development of U.S. Dominance

For nearly a century the Ethiopian people have been fighting foreign intervention. An Italian attempt to seize the country was decisively defeated in 1896, only to be repeated in 1935 by Italy's fascist dictator Mussolini. By 1941 Ethiopian patriots had freed most of the country. However, the late Emperor Haile Selassie, returning from exile, then took the country into the British sphere of influence.

With Britain's decline as an imperial power after World War II the United States stepped in, furnishing the Emperor with $650 million in aid between 1946 and 1975. This support enabled Haile Selassie to complete the seizure of power he had begun in the 1920's. It also financed the subjugation of neighboring Eritrea and national minorities of the region.

In return, the U.S. secured one of its most important espionage bases, Kagnew (KAN-ya) in the Eritrean highlands. And the Emperor, through the Organization of African Unity headquartered in Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa, also served as an important conduit for bringing U.S. influence to bear on the rest of black Africa.

The Ethiopian people, on the other hand, did not fare well from the bargain: thirty years after U.S. aid began they have an average life span of 35 years, suffer an infant mortality rate of 60%, and there are doctors among each group of 70,000 people--and few doctors do fact serve in the rural areas where most Ethiopians live. More than 90% of the people are illiterate.

For a third of a century the U.S. was associated with Haile Selassie's repressive, incompetent, and inhumane regime--the last act of which was to effectively block all relief efforts by suppressing the news of a famine in which 500,000 died--all to avoid embarrassing the Emperor. But the U.S. government's influence in Ethiopia is decreasing. The U.S. is finding it impossible to ride out the revolutionary storm that began with the February, 1974 popular uprisings against the Emperor's autocracy.

Unable to direct the political course of the Derg -- the military junta that seized power in late 1974-- the U.S. has been steadily losing the base it built up in Ethiopia through seven presidential administrations. Recent attempts by the Carter Administration to somewhat restrict the flow of U.S. arms to Ethiopia have failed to bring the Derg to heel: this past April the Derg ordered the U.S. to remove its military mission and to reduce its presence in the country.

Growing Soviet Role

To replace the substantial U.S. arms supplies needed to repress the population and carry out the war against neighboring Eritrea, the Derg has turned to the Soviet Union. Derg chieftain Col. Haile Mariam Mengistu visited Moscow in May after winning a bloody shoot-out with pro-U.S. elements inside the Cabinet. He succeeded in obtaining promises of Soviet aid estimated at $100-$200 million.

With the U.S. building up its Indian Ocean bases at Diego Garcia and the island of Al Masirah, off the coast of Oman, the Soviet Union has an obvious interest in trying to establish a comparable foothold in the area. Since the oil from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean-Red Sea-Suez Canal-Mediterranean Seatrade route is vital to U.S. interests in Europe, the establishment of a pro-Soviet regime in Ethiopia on the Red Sea would be of considerable strategic value to Moscow. The Soviet interest in Ethiopia has been building up and so the Soviet Embassy in Washington was a prime target of the Ethiopian Student Union's recent protest march. During Mengistu's visit to the Soviet Union, 60 Ethiopian students sat in at the Derg's Moscow Embassy to protest the extension of Soviet aid.

Along with the Soviet Union, at least 50 Cuban personnel have arrived in Ethiopia following President Fidel Castro's March visit to help the junta's shakey rule. In a June 9 interview on ABC TV, while Castro described the personnel as having "diplomatic credentials" he added that they are "experienced revolutionaries" who have the ability to advise on a range of subjects, including military.

Cuba cannot be thought to have imperial ambitions in the area, but it is highly dependent on Soviet aid of more than $1 billion a year. Supporters of Cuba's role state that the presence of its advisors will help terminate the killing in Ethiopia. However, critics of the Cuban action note that it is the Derg which is responsible for the current massacres of leftists and Eritrean independence forces.

Although elbowed aside by the expanding Soviet-Cuban presence, the U.S. has not in the meantime abandoned its attempt to influence Ethiopian [illegible]. Its Ambassador to Ethiopia, G. McMurtrie Godley, formerly directed U.S. bombing in Laos during the

[illegible]-China War. Most recently he organized the Lebanese right-wing's attempt to crush the progressive Lebanese and Palestinian forces in Leba-[illegible]

Under his counter-insurgency program, U S [illegible] aid is still flowing to the Derg, but a back-up strategy is being implemented in the form [illegible] for the "Ethiopian Democratic Union" [illegible] since the group is actually [illegible] and ex-army officers [illegible] Haile Selassie regime

The EDU is based in northern Ethiopia near the [illegible] is supplied. The Sudan [illegible] Ethiopian regime and recently [illegible] isors, receiving in [illegible] long-time U S ally, [illegible] Arabia. The [illegible] Trilateral partner Japan [illegible] investing in a multi-million dollar chemi-[illegible] complex in the Sudan. Hence the Ethiopian [illegible] demonstrators also stopped at the State Department to protest the continuing U S intervention in Ethiopian politics

Derg Repression

These international developments come just as the Derg is currently soliciting international support in an attempt to exterminate its chief opponent, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) [illegible] in 1972, the EPRP has expanded by organizing [illegible] peasants, and students. It has [illegible] Ethiopian Revolutionary Army, and a liberated [illegible] area, Asimba (A-sim-ba) exists in the north [illegible]

Where the EPRP has demanded genuine land reform, [illegible] dependence, and popular rule, the Derg [illegible] foreign investment and promises to [illegible] capitalists. The EPRP has also [illegible] Eritrea's right to self-determination as [illegible], while the Derg seeks to launch [illegible] military campaign against the 16-year-[illegible] struggle, which has seen key victories [illegible]

Ethiopian student sources report that 1500 people were shot down in Addis Ababa during the [illegible] May, with 500 killed during a May Day [illegible] organized by the EPRP. In February, [illegible] press reports, 4000 were killed -- [illegible] political prisoners, high school students, [illegible] and peasant organizers. According to [illegible] Amnesty International report, many of the [illegible] are under 18 and some are as young as [illegible] ten years old

The killings have been distinguished by extreme [illegible]. The *Manchester Guardian* writes [illegible] student. "Endrias was put first into a [illegible] heated oil, then laid out on a mattress [illegible] shock torture. When he had [illegible] he was lowered into a bath of icy water, [illegible] him to consciousness. The process was repeated until he died."

[illegible] this repression is carried out by [illegible] the "Flame Brigade" trained by Israeli [illegible]. To maximize the effect of [illegible], the Brigade often mutilates the faces [illegible] time, delaying identification and in-[illegible] anxiety among the people. Another often-employed Brigade tactic is to hold the corpses of the victims for ransom. The May 4 *Washington Post* reported that one mother had to spend $100--which represents nearly twice the average annual cash income-- to obtain the body of her son

Very little of the Ethiopian situation has come through in the reports published in the U S press. It labels the Derg "revolutionary" or "Marxist" in an attempt to explain its opposition to the U S. The press has also dismissed as "shadowy" or "anarchistic" or unimportant the very real political upsurge among Ethiopia's youth

The Ethiopian Student Union demonstrators therefore also aimed their protest at the National Press Building in Washington, where the major news services and correspondents from many American papers have their offices

Whether this will lead to more accurate reporting of the situation in Ethiopia in the future is not clear. What does seem certain is that the struggle against military rule -- and the demonstrations here -- will continue

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For further information, contact ESUNA, Ethiopian Students' Union in North America, Box 6462, Washington D.C., 20009

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CHICAGO POLICEMAN NAMED IN KILLING OF PUERTO RICANS

NEW YORK(LNS)--Chicago police officer Thomas M. Walton fired the shots that killed Raphael Cruz and Julio Osorio on June 4, Chicago Police Superintendant James Rochford admitted ten days later. Rochford claimed that Officer Walton was acting in self-defense, despite the coroner's report that the two were shot in the back and eyewitness accounts of police officers firing into fleeing crowds

The killings took place during a two-day confrontation between the Puerto Rican community and the Chicago police. Besides the two deaths, 100 people were injured and over 100 arrested during the incident

Rochford's account contradicts the original police version given the night of the killings, which state that Osorio had fired on police but struck Cruz instead

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See the last packet, # 86[illegible], for a longer account of the [illegible]

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NORTH CAROLINA PRISON BANS BOOK BY WOMEN PRISONERS

NEW YORK(LNS)--A book written by prisoners in the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women about a 1975 prison protest, Break de Chains of Legalized U S Slavery, has been banned from the state's prisons by its Director of Prisons Ralph Edwards. He justified the censorship by saying that the book, a collection of articles, poems, graphics and photographs of the demonstration at North Carolina Women's Prison, was a "call for violence and criminal activity."

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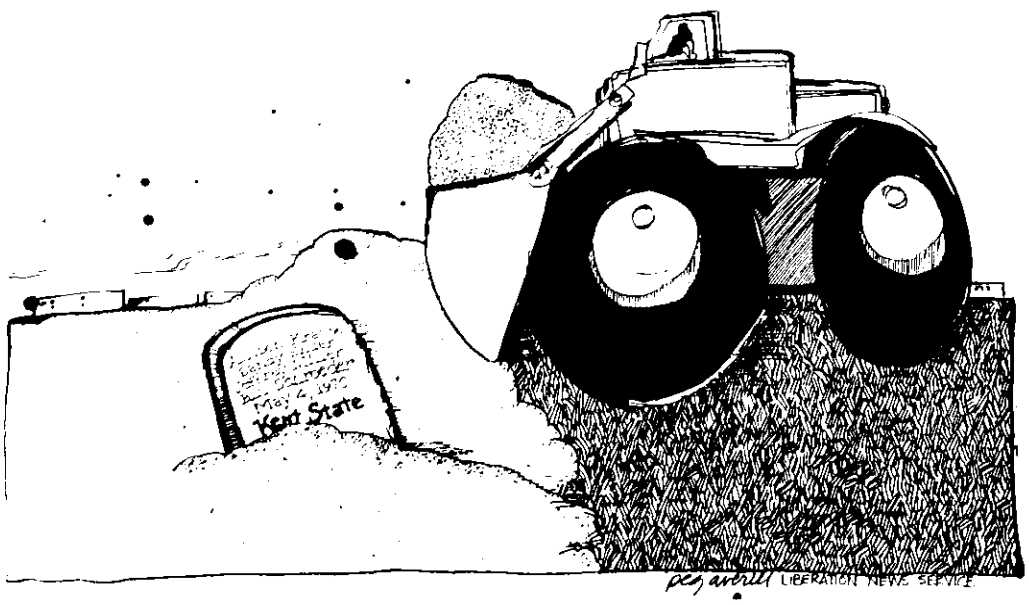
Thanks to the North Carolina Anvil for this information

At first, of course, you will grieve bitterly for us, but you will not grieve alone.

Ethel Rosenberg june 19, 1953
from a letter to her sons on the day of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg



TOP RIGHT: This is a graphic commemmorati
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were
executed on June 19, 1953 They were
convicted, during cold war hysteria, o
[illegible] secrets

SEE PAGE SEVEN FOR THE STORY

CREDIT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REOPEN THE
ROSENBERG CASE/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT. Demonstrators in N Y C June 9, 1977, demanding gay rights Five thousand people were drawn on a single days notice in response to the Anita Bryant,"Save Our Children" defeat of civil rights for gays in a Dade County, Florida referendum days earlier

SEE LAST PACKET #867, PAGE TEN, FOR THE STORY

CREDIT: LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Photo of Medicaid swindler Bernard Bergman He was convicted in 1976 on charges of Medicaid and tax fraud exceeding one million dollars

SEE THE SHORT IN THE MIDDLE LEFT COLUMN OF THIS PAGE

affairs came about on June 3, 1977 when [illegible] Manhattan Bank's one year receivership on Bergman's Park Crescent Nursing Home expired

Bergman was convicted in 1976 on State and Federal charges of Medicaid and tax frauds exceeding $1 million He was also accused of neglecting the care of his patients, though no charges were ever filed.

Bergman's reopening generated a small furor in New York political circles Assemblyman Alan Hevesi charged State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz with permitting Bergman to remain in business, and Lefkowitz responded that as long as Bergman was appealing the revocation of his nursing home license, no action could be taken The situation was finally resolved when Bergman asked for a new payment schedule on the Park Crescent mortgage, giving Lefkowitz the opportunity to request the appointment of a new receiver for the property Judge John Galgey of Federal Bankruptcy Court appointed Owen McGivern, a former Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court
CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: To go with the story on Kent State University efforts to build over the site of the May 4, 1970 shootings

CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

SEE PAGE EIGHT FOR THE STORY